





To-day's  
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL  
SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.Continued Triumphant Success of the Most  
travelled Entertainment in existence,  
**HUDSON'S SURPRISE  
PARTY.**TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!  
ANOTHER GREAT AND GLORIOUS  
PROGRAMME  
EVERYTHING NEW,  
IntroducingA symposium of sweet song and sustained  
acrobatics.  
And such nice creatures in the show,  
And the show is not "showy!"  
It's the best of its kind in Hongkong.  
That's a big say, is it not?  
It is true, though, and we are cormorants for  
truth.Instantaneous "catch-on" of our impersonations  
of peculiar people.  
Complete capture of the convocation by our  
amusing performers.  
The clever company consistently causing  
excitation.  
And the heart of the manager pulsates with a  
great joy.Prices as Usual.  
Box Plan at Messrs. W. ROBINSON & Co.'s  
Music Warehouse.  
Smiling at 9 P.M.  
THOS. P. HUDSON.  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [549]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
ONSATURDAY, the 3rd April, 1897,  
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room, Zealand Street, No. 2,  
AN INVOICE OF  
**VALUABLE BOOKS,**  
Comprising—Works from—ANDERSEN, STANLEY,  
St. Walter Scott, TOLSTOI, HALL,  
CAINE, CONAN DOYLE, GEORGE ELIOT,  
JOSEPHUS, MACAULAY, GREENE, GIB-  
BONS, SHAKESPEARE, COOPER, JULES  
VERNE, VICTOR HUGO, PRESCOTT,  
CARLYLE, FARRAR, IRVING, &c., &c., &c.  
**WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES**  
1896 Edition.

Catalogues at the Undersigned.

ALSO  
AN INVOICE OF  
**MAGNIFICENT AMERICAN LAMPS,**  
Including—  
TABLE LAMPS, WALL LAMPS, HAND  
LAMPS, STANDARD LAMPS with Silk  
Shades, LUXURY LAMPS.

On View at the Undersigned's.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.  
PAUL BREWITT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [556]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF  
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.THE Company's Steamship  
"FLEEN RICKMERS"  
having arrived from the above-Port, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery  
may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be  
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before  
 Noon on the 7th April, or they will not be  
recognized.All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns where they will be  
examined on THURSDAY the 8th April.No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any  
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 8th  
April will be subject to risk.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M.  
TO-DAY.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [554]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS,"

Captain Dickson, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 1st April, at Daylight.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [486]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG,"

Captain W. Waddell, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 P.M.This Steamer has Superior Accommodation  
for First-Class Passengers.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [553]

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE Steamship

"DOYO MARU,"

Captain Sakamoto, will be despatched as above  
on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [552]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN,"

To-day's  
Advertisements.CRICKET CLUB LAWN TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONSHIP.THE PRELIMINARY TIES will be the  
best of 3 SETS, the FINAL only being  
the best of 5.BY ORDER.  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [551]

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &  
COMPANY,VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

## AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &amp;c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-  
parison with the best English Manufactures.Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MISSIES and  
other Large Consumers.Any complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [579a]

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,  
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong  
Telegraph," and not to the Editor.Letters on editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and  
not to individual members of the staff.Consent to publish for publication must be accompanied by  
the name and address of the writer, not necessarily his  
publication; but in case of good faith.The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any  
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore  
the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learnt on application.  
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central  
Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address—"Telegraph,"  
Hongkong.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for  
insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as  
not to retard the early publication of the paper.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a  
fixed period will be continued until discontinued.The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any  
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore  
the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learnt on application.  
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central  
Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address—"Telegraph,"  
Hongkong.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES  
AND  
SPIRITS.ALL these are selected by our London House,  
bought direct at first hand, imported in wood  
and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all inter-  
mediate profits, and enabling us to supply the  
best growths at MODERATE PRICES.PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on  
Application.PORT after removal should be rested a month  
before use. When required for drinking at  
once it should be ordered to be decanted at  
the DISPENSARY before being sent out.SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner  
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are  
true Xeres Wines.CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest  
Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine  
product of the juice of the grape and are not  
artificially made from raisins and currants,  
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be  
pure COGNAC, the difference in price being  
merely a question of age and vintage.WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY  
marked "E" is universally popular, and is  
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs  
to be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong market.We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS  
to be genuine when bought direct from us in the  
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the  
Coast Ports.A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1896. [6]

## BIRTH.

On the 24th March, at Shanghai, the wife of  
J. M. LAND, I. M. Customs Service, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

THE PROJECTS FOR THE CELE-  
BRATION OF THE DIAMOND  
JUBILEE.We publish in another column a list  
of the various projects now before the  
Jubilee Committee and the public for the  
celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of  
Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and  
we propose in this article to classify and  
examine them. The first broad division  
is into (1) proposals dealing with the  
local rejoicings, ephemeral in their nature,  
and (2) proposals suggesting the form in  
which the Colony may best and most use-  
fully commemorate to future generations  
this ever memorable event in the history  
of the Empire. Mr. Ho AMY's proposals  
as to an address, illuminations, fireworks,  
Chinese processions, and entertainments,  
with the various proposals about sending  
representative individuals or sections of  
our local forces to London to take part in  
the rejoicings there, fall into the first of  
these two classes and for the present we  
leave them aside. The second class of  
suggestions may be divided into (a) the  
purely ornamental, like Mr. LEXON's sug-  
gestion for the completion and decoration  
of Her Majesty's statue; (b) the purely  
utilitarian, like Mr. Ho AMY's Public  
Library and Museum, Mr. LEXON's new  
clock tower, the Bath House for ladies  
and children, the revival of the Govern-  
ment scholarship, a new and enlarged  
theatre, a Recreation Club with baths  
and gymnasium on a grand scale, the Pa-  
villion in Happy Valley, the Jubilee Road,  
the enlargement of the City Hall and the  
erection of an Economic Museum, the  
Peak School, and the creation of a Chinese  
High School in Chinese hands out of the  
Queen's College; (c) the purely charita-  
ble: Mr. FRANCIS's suggestion that the  
Jubilee to the Queen should take the form of  
an additional contribution to the Indian  
Famine Fund; and last (d), those in which  
utility and philanthropy are combined—  
the Hospital for Women and Training  
Institute for Nurses, the endowment of  
the College of Medicine for Chinese, a  
Jubilee Institute for soldiers and sailors,  
proposed by the Reverend Mr. VALLINGS,  
and the establishment of well-equipped  
Life Boats and Life Saving Stations.Now, with reference to these four classes,  
we think that the only proposal in class A,  
the completion and decoration of Her  
Majesty's statue, should be unanimously  
adopted and made a distinct feature in  
any scheme to be approved of. The statue  
as it stands is a mistake. If there had  
been funds in hand, the former Jubilee  
Committee would not have left it as it is.  
For our own credit it must be finished.  
The figure should be gilt. It would be  
much more effective and much more  
artistic so, and it would give rise to fewer  
cavils and stir up more respectful ideas in  
the Chinese mind. The corners ought to  
be occupied in some such way as Mr.  
LEXON suggests. The total expense would  
be comparatively small and need not  
interfere with any larger projects.As to class B, the purely utilitarian  
projects, we suggest that they should be  
passed over altogether. In presenting  
ourselves with a Public Library and  
Museum, whether economic or scientific  
or both combined, or with baths,  
pavilions, Jubilee roads, schools, or  
colleges, we are doing nothing at  
all appropriate to the occasion. We are  
not giving or presenting anything. In  
private life, on such occasions, we make  
presents to the person whom we desire to  
honour, or we get a portrait painted  
or a monument erected, but the portrait  
is not retained as an ornament in our own  
drawing-rooms. It is either presented to  
the object, or to some public institution  
where all the world may see and enjoy it;  
neither is a monument erected in private  
grounds. If the Colony really wants a  
road round the island or an enlarged  
City Hall, or a new Clock Tower, or a  
great Public School, it is for the Govern-  
ment representing the community to pro-  
vide all these things. If they are really  
needed and to provide the funds out of  
the public treasury, raising loans or levying  
taxes for the purpose. All will benefit. All  
must contribute. These are objects for  
voluntary contribution or for unofficial  
enterprise. We must deal with Her  
Majesty's Diamond Jubilee on the same  
principles on which we deal with the  
Silver Jubilee of a friend, but on a grander scale. If we desire  
to testify to Her Majesty and to the  
world our love and admiration for her,  
our loyalty and our respect, we may erect  
a monument, or present gifts; we may  
present our gifts to the Queen personally  
or bestow them on objects on which we  
know she would desire to have them con-  
ferred. We may put up a monument, but  
not in our own back-garden as it were and  
for our own exclusive use. Gifts to Her  
Majesty personally would undoubtedly be  
admirable, but they would have to be  
something curious or rare, and not cus-  
tomary. Gifts in the Queen's name for  
the benefit of objects approved of by the  
Queen are still more appropriate and  
would undoubtedly be most acceptable to  
Her Majesty, and the best proof we  
could give of our desire to please her  
and do her honour. If purely charitable,  
and from which we ourselves derived no  
benefit whatever, so much the better,  
so much more pure the gift and untainted,  
so much more worthy a motive. Another  
great contribution to the Indian Famine  
Fund, if the need in that direction is great,  
to be given in the Queen's name as our  
Jubilee offering would be the best andmost acceptable we still think, but if not  
that, then the permanent memorial of Her  
Majesty's reign must surely be sought for  
in the last category of things philanthropic  
and useful, of advantage to the Colony  
indirectly, directly in aid of those who  
without our help cannot well help them-  
selves, and such a project must benefit as  
large a class and unite in its support as  
many suffrages and as much money as  
possible. Among the list submitted we  
see but two—the Hospital for Women  
and Training School for Nurses, and the  
College of Medicine for Chinese—that are  
at all worthy of consideration. They  
embrace large numbers of people and  
extend their operations over long periods  
of years. They will combine all races  
and classes, Chinese and Europeans, men  
and women, young and old in their  
support.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S MESSAGES.

## GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Powers have declined to entertain Ger-  
man's proposal, that collective pressure  
should be brought to bear for the withdrawal  
of the Greek and Turkish troops from the im-  
mediate frontier.THE RECENT MASSACRE AT  
TOKAT.The latest news from Tokat gives the number  
of Armenians massacred as four hundred in place  
of one hundred.DEPARTURE OF THE CROWN PRINCE  
OF GREECE FOR THE FRONTIER.The Crown Prince of Greece has started for  
Volo amidst a great popular demonstration and  
after a pathetic scene at the palace. A deputa-  
tion has presented a resolution to the Govern-  
ment stating that the nation is ready to sacrifice  
its blood and money for the Cretan cause.

## LORD SALISBURY AND M. HANOTAUX.

Lord Salisbury has had an interview of two  
hours' duration with M. Hanotaux in Paris.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

The situation in Constantinople is serious and  
the Greeks, fearing massacres, are arming.(From Kobi Chronicle.)  
AN IMPORTANT QUESTION  
ANSWERED.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

Count Okuma has furnished a reply to the  
questions put by Mr. Mordaunt recently in the  
House of Representatives in regard to the German  
Treaty. The reply states that Japan has no  
jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases that  
may arise in connection with the infringement of  
patents, &c., by German subjects before the  
whole of the Treaty has come into operation, as  
it is stipulated that such cases would come  
under the jurisdiction of Japan at the same time  
as Article XVII. comes into operation.

## INDIAN LOAN.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

The Indian Government has decided to raise  
a loan of £3,500,000 in gold and 40,000,000  
rupees in silver.

## THE SEOUL-CHEMULPO RAILWAY.

SEOUL, March 23rd.

The American Minister has communicated  
to-day to the Korean Government that the con-  
struction of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway would  
be commenced to-day.

## THE NEW MINISTER AT SEOUL.

SEOUL, March 22nd.

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Minister, has pre-  
sented his credentials to-day to the King.

## THE "MAYAKAN" FLOATED.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

The Japanese gunboat "Mayakan," which  
went aground in the mud in the Fukuoka, near  
Tientsin, about eighteen months ago, was  
floated on the 18th inst. She was expected to  
leave for Chefoo to-day.

## THE EASTERN CRISIS.

LONDON, March 21st.

The press in England urges that Greece should  
be declared independent under the protection  
of Greece. It is suggested also that the Powers  
should intervene in favour of Greece.The Empress of Russia has written to the  
King of Greece expressing her sympathy with  
his Majesty in the Cretan affairs.

## LONDON, March 21st.

The Greek Royal Guard has left Athens for  
the frontier.THE PASSING OF THE CURRENCY  
BILL.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

The House of Peers resumed the first reading  
of the Currency Bill.Marquis Kuroda, the chairman of the Com-  
mittee on the Bill, stated that the Committee  
had investigated the Bill very carefully and  
fully, and ultimately decided to recommend it.  
The chairman added that it was necessary to  
select a metal which was least liable to fluctu-  
ate in value. Bimetallism was the most suitable  
system, but only when there was international  
agreement upon the subject. To protect the  
foreign trade of Japan the gold system must be  
adopted, and the present was the most  
opportune time for making the change.

Viscount Yui spoke in support of the Bill.

Mr. Ohsa opposed it. He pointed out that  
the Premier, in speaking of the proceedings of  
the Currency System Committee, had stated  
that the majority of the Committee was in favour  
of the gold standard. This was not true.On the contrary, the majority was in favour of silver,  
but some advocated bimetallism, and conse-  
quently the vote did not go in favour of silver.The supporters of the gold system attributed the  
rise in prices, especially the price of rice, to the  
decline of silver, but though the depreciation of  
silver may have been a contributing cause, the  
advance of prices was in great measure due  
to the repeated inundations of late years. Mr.  
Ohsa thought the time was "not ripe" for a  
change of the basis of currency.Count Matsugata, the Premier, said Mr. Ohsa  
was labouring under a delusion as to the reason  
of the rise in prices. The price of rice, the  
Premier said, began to rise after the currency  
systems of India and Australia had been  
changed. This would suffice to show that the  
advance in the price of rice was due to the  
decline in the value of silver. It was natural  
enough that rice which had ruled at 1 yen would  
become 1 yen when the value of silver fell to  
one-half. A further rise in prices, he added,  
would not be advantageous to the foreign trade  
of Japan.After further debate, the second reading of the  
Bill was carried, and the measure was subse-  
quently passed through all its stages as adopted  
by the Lower House. All the other Bills  
appending to it were passed without debate.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. Centurion is now flying her paying-off  
pennant.FRYA KRAISER has been appointed Chief Judge  
of the Criminal Court, Bangkok.THE Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's seventh race  
takes place on Sunday next over course No. 30.PRINCE KRON KHON NORIT, Minister for War,  
has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the  
Siamese Army.It is understood that Mr. Fraser, Acting British  
Consul at Canton, will be appointed Consul at  
Wuchow-lo, on the West River.In the Lawn Tennis Tournament the prelimi-  
nary ties will be the best of 3 sets, the final (for  
the championship) only being the best out of 5.THE returns of the number of visitors to the City  
Hall Museum for the week ended March 28th  
are:—Europeans, 152; Chinese, 2,105; total  
2,257.THE band of the U.S. flagship Olympia, by the  
kind permission of Rear-Admiral F. McNair,  
will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening  
during dinner.THE Sham Free Press says that the sum of  
50,000 catties (\$740,000, or roughly £240,000  
sterling) has been set aside for the trip of the  
King of Siam to Europe to attend the Diamond  
Jubilee festivities.THE jury this afternoon at the inquest on the  
man found among the debris caused by the fall  
of a house at 35, East Street, returned a verdict  
of accidental death.SAR FRAZ, a private of the Hongkong Regiment,  
was fined \$10 at the Magistrate's court this afternoon  
for indecently assaulting a cook of the steamer  
Chusan at Kowloon yesterday.THE Japan Mail says that "a considerable  
section of the Japanese nation regards England  
as this country's natural ally, and has a rooted  
apprehension of Russia's aggressive designs."THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha has abandoned its pro-  
posed Mexican line, and will start a service  
between Yokohama and Hamburg instead with  
four new English-built steamers, of 4,100 tons  
and 14 knots speed.NEWS has been received that the ship Cambrian  
King, which left New York for Shanghai on  
February 26th, has had to put into Norfolk,  
V.A., in distress. She was compelled to jettison  
a portion of her cargo.NEWS has been received at Shanghai by wire  
of the death, at home, of Mr. F. G. White, a very  
old and popular resident of Shanghai, for many  
years with the firm of Gibbs, Livingson & Co.  
He died on the 10th instant.PEKING despatches received at Shanghai report  
that the Tientsin-Peking Railway has so far  
advanced that it is confidently expected that  
trains will be able to run over the whole distance  
by the middle of next month.Mr. F. H. MAY will act as Superintendent of  
Victoria Gaol during the absence of Mr. H. B.  
Lethbridge. The latter gentleman, who has  
been granted leave, left for England yesterday  
by the German mail steamer Sachsen.THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Nethercole Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the following donation to the  
funds of the Hospitals:—

A. S. Cohen .....\$ 5

A HOUSEBOY was to-day fined \$7 for unlawfully  
absenting himself from the service of his  
employer, Mr. Crocker, of 3, Rose Terrace,  
Kowloon. Some little time ago the boy entered  
a civil action against Mr. Crocker and it was  
only then that his whereabouts was discovered.THE annual general meeting of the Shing's  
Waterworks Co. took place on the 22nd instant.  
The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring  
directors and auditors re-elected, and a final  
dividend of 45s. per share was declared, making  
the total dividend for the year 49s. per share, or  
10 per cent.THE seventh annual general meeting of share-  
holders in Messrs. Major Brothers, Ltd., was held  
at Shanghai on the 23rd instant. The report  
and accounts were adopted and passed. Mr. A.  
McLeod was re-elected a director and Mr. Wil-  
mer Harris was re-elected auditor with the  
remuneration of £120.A CABLEGRAM was, according to the Box  
of Carfax, received at Yokohama on Thursday  
evening (29th March) reporting that the long-  
talked-of fight between James Corbett, cham-  
pion, and Fitzsimmons, had been fought in Carson  
City, Nevada, and that Corbett was "knocked  
out" in the fourteenth round.THE Band of the West York Regiment will  
play the following programme at the Officers'  
Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, com-  
mencing at 8 o'clock:—

Overture—"La Coccinelle" .....Anon.

Four German Love Songs .....Leyer.

Selection—"The Prince of Peasants" .....Schubert.

"The Song of the Lark" .....Wagner.

Selection—"The Song of the Lark" .....Wagner.

Selection—"The Song of the Lark" .....Wagner.

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Selection—"The Song of the Lark" .....Wagner.

Selection—"The Song of the Lark" .....Wagner.

Selection—"The Song of the Lark" .....Wagner.

Selection



It was rumored in Chinese business circles today that news has been received from Wuchow, recently left for a trip up the West River on business, got into trouble at Wuchow, or at some point on the river, and was killed by Chinese rowdies.

A SYDNEY Press despatch states:—Lord Salisbury has sent a communication to the Government of New Caledonia stating that instructions have been given to British warships to prevent French vessels recruiting in the British part of the Solomon Group and also prohibiting the sale of arms to natives.

At Périgord, in France, the castle of Hautefort, one of the finest and most celebrated of the Périgord castles, has collapsed, burying in its ruins several houses of an adjoining hamlet. The Chateau de Hautefort was the historic dwelling of Bertrand de Borsu and of the Counts of Damais. It was full of historic souvenirs and contained some beautiful pictures by old masters.

We read in the *Kobe Herald* that the French mail steamer *Ernest Simon* got ashore alongside the Kobe Pier in coming alongside on the 22nd instant. She was in the hands of Pilot Harris. Some time was spent in fruitless efforts to bring the big steamer alongside, and finally, after backing and filling several times, and endeavouring to warp her in—in the course of which work a couple of bollards and a portion of the Pier were torn away—her forefoot was placed hard and fast on the sand, where it now lies. The passengers were landed in boats. The mishap did not delay the steamer, as the cargo was discharged into lighters. She was expected to float off without trouble at high water on the 22nd instant, about 9 or 10 o'clock.

H.M.S.'s *Minerva* and *Endymion*, which arrived here to-day with relief crews for H.M.S.'s *Centurion*, *Swift*, *Firbank*, and *Immel*, and other vessels on the station, both had very fine passages out from Portsmouth, which port they left on Feb. 14th. The *Minerva* is a second class cruiser of the latest type and this is her first sea-going trip, during which she made 23 knots. She is of the *Talbot* class and is armed with five 6 in. guns, six 47 broad-side guns, six 12 lb Hotchkisses, and a large number of machine guns in the tops and on deck. Her command is in Capt. Peers and she has a total complement of 450 men. No deaths or accidents occurred during the voyage, but she had to stand off the port all day yesterday owing to fog. The *Endymion*, which is of the same class as the *Grafton*, has a complement of 645 men, 384 of whom are for the *Centurion* and she has men for other ships as well as a number of boys for distribution amongst the fleet. On March 17th, when at Colombo, one of the crew died from natural causes. The speed of the warship ranged from 23 to 24 knots. Each ship gives both watches 48 hours' leave before transferring the men to their appointed vessels.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

HOW WILL IT BE WITH US WHEN SIR ROBERT HART RETIRES?

The following is the concluding portion of the sensible letter published in the *London and China Express* over the signature "Lau Tai Wan," the first part of which we published in our last issue:—

Whatever we may demand will be resisted by the ruling powers of China—France, and Russia—who are now checking us in every part of the world, from Abyssinia to Washington, from Bangkok to Harbin. It is more than possible that we are to attempt to enforce our demands on the Court of Peking, we should be confronted by the military and naval forces of these two nations, posing as guardians of the "Son of Heaven."

The coalition of these two great Powers will not only shut us out from the trade of Manchuria, North and South-west China, but they will also, by their supreme influence at Peking, endanger our possessions in the Straits, the Malay States, and Hongkong. The backbone of all these possessions is the large Chinese population, on whose industry and enterprise their wealth and prosperity chiefly depend. Now the great majority of these Chinese have left their parents, wives, and families behind in China, and I maintain that with Russia and France virtually ruling at Peking, in case of a war between Great Britain and those Powers, the Chinese officials could bring such pressure to bear on our Chinese colonists, through their families at home, that we should be most seriously hampered in the defence of our most valuable dependencies from Hongkong to Raogoon.

Our chief General, some years ago, seemed to labour under an unreasonable fear lest the Chinese Empire should become a danger to Europe, and that the times of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan might be renewed. Left to herself China is contemptible, but the millions of robust Chinese, disciplined and led by France or Russia, would certainly prove a most serious danger to our Empire in India.

There can be no doubt that we have lost, and more than lost, many advantages we gained in 1860; we have thrown away our splendid opportunities with a light heart. When Sir Robert Hart shall, on account of age, be obliged to vacate his post, we shall be in a worse position still. While that gentleman has most loyally served his employers, and has for many years practically upheld the Chinese Government at Peking, he has at the same time been the embodiment of British prestige, more so than most of the Ministers we have possessed. When the war between China and Japan broke out it was certainly not our duty or interest to interfere in order to preserve the Chinese Government from the consequences of its own counsel and wrongdoings, so long as the other European Powers preserved their neutrality. But, on the other hand, directly Russia and France showed their hands—two nations whose immediate interests in China were small and sentimental compared with our own—why did not the guardians of our people, the statesmen of Great Britain, at once seize the opportunity and make themselves heard, and tell it necessary? Why was not our Minister at Peking immediately ordered to declare that England was perfectly willing to act in concert with Russia and France for the common cause of civilization and progress, moreover, that we were ready to acquiesce in Russia's reasonable

desire for an ice-free port, but that as the commercial interests on which the life and prosperity of England depend were paramount in China, so therefore the British Government must have, and was ready if necessary to fight for, a paramount voice in all arrangements consequent on the success of Japan? But what did we do? Lacking a mandate from an enlightened democracy, our Government simply did nothing. While Russia—a country chiefly interested in China as far as the future is concerned—and the French—who are greatly actuated by love of bargaining—have grasped the situation and taken the Chinese Government out of our hands under their protection and guidance, we English, who have 70 per cent. of the foreign commerce of China, who have a population of thirty millions almost entirely dependent on the extension of foreign markets for their means of subsistence, looked on the whole affair from a dilatory point of view!

It appears astounding that such an apathy could exist at a time when our condition and prosperity of our country is perhaps more critical than at any period of our history. At the beginning of this century with a small population independent of foreign countries for food, and for the raw material which, manufactured, enabled us to carry on a lucrative trade all over the world, we were able with comparative impunity to carry on wars with the nations of the Continent. These nations, too, were not serious competitors with us in our foreign commerce, yet our statesmen were most vigilant in securing every possible outlet in distant lands for the enterprise of Englishmen.

At the present time our agricultural population is disappearing, we do not grow enough corn for three months' home consumption, and with the exception of coal and some iron, we are almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for all the raw materials which supply the means by which the majority of our population must gain the necessary wages, in order to clothe and feed themselves and families. The truth is that both money and food are dependent on countries outside the United Kingdom. And shrinkage of markets and trade areas implies shrinkage of power to our working classes; and a loss of command of the seas would result in speedy starvation and misery, only comparable to the accounts we read of the siege of Jerusalem. We have freely given to the whole world every commercial advantage we possess in the mother-country and in our enormous possessions and colonies; and while Continental nations are successfully competing with us in all these markets, they steadily prevent us from enjoying any reciprocal benefits in their own states or in any new territories they may gain and colonize. Three-quarters of a century ago the government of the Empire was held by an oligarchy of the aristocracy, who possessed ample means from landed property, or accumulated in trade, but at the same time they were educated and able to take broad views of foreign policy. To-day, power is in the hands of a democracy whose very subsistence depends on extension of markets for the work of their hands, and on the opening out of new fields for commerce; these can only be acquired, and secured by a continuous and spirited foreign policy supported by an overwhelming navy.

It is to be feared, however, that these most vital questions are those on which the working-classes are most ignorant, and therefore in which they take the least interest. They acquiesce in the present extension of the Empire and of Imperial influence in the "Jingling," but chiefly for their own benefit, and that an insufficient or incompetent navy means their utter ruin. It ought to be made clear to them that any Government, Whig or Tory, which fails in performing its duties in these matters should be considered as the enemy of the working-classes. Ministers of any political party are always tempted to divert the attention of the people, and catch their votes by such questions as Education, the Franchise, Education, Woman's Suffrage, &c. all of which objects though good, perhaps, in their place, can only be possible on the condition that the country continues to prosper materially, so that the voters may be able to live.

On questions which involve great responsibility, and the danger of international complications, or the assertion of our rights by force of arms, statesmen will rarely move any farther than they are pushed by an enthusiastic popular voice. Now, if ever, it is absolutely necessary for the people to force our Government to protect their important interests in the Far East.

Could our democracy only realise the potential advantages to be obtained from the development of British influence in China, our Ministers would be obliged to make up their minds as to what are our just rights and imperious necessities in the Far East and to determine that whatever France and Russia may choose to do, Great Britain will never give up her share in any partition of territory or participation in the benefits which may accrue from the opening up to foreign trade of the immense resources of the eighteen provinces and the outlying dependencies of the Celestial Empire. We shall then have no more the interests of 20 millions to override those of 300 millions, or officials at our Foreign Office to ignore that the duty of the British Empire is to secure for us a steady expansion of our empire as a nation in a steady expansion of our foreign trade which will keep in remunerative employment the whole of our mining and manufacturing population. If the greatest happiness of the greatest number be the true object of government, the British statesmen are bound to use all their power to secure unlimited scope for the industry of our millions. At the present time China presents that field, ready for the harvest; but only on the condition that we realise the necessity of selling the opportunity before it passes irrevocably away.

We must not content ourselves with monopolising the carrying trade of the world or congratulating ourselves (as some would teach us) because we can build vessels and sell them to foreigners who are trying to cut us out of this monopoly. A very small portion of our people can be benefited by the fact that British vessels, manned largely by Scandinavians, Germans, and Lascars, are carrying raw materials and manufactured articles to and from the Continent and the United States. What we absolutely require for our existence as a nation is a steady expansion of our foreign trade which will keep in remunerative employment the whole of our mining and manufacturing population. If the greatest happiness of the greatest number be the true object of government, the British statesmen are bound to use all their power to secure unlimited scope for the industry of our millions. At the present time China presents that field, ready for the harvest; but only on the condition that we realise the necessity of selling the opportunity before it passes irrevocably away.

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desire for an ice-free port, but that as the commercial interests on which the life and prosperity of England depend were paramount in China, so therefore the British Government must have, and was ready if necessary to fight for, a paramount voice in all arrangements consequent on the success of Japan? But what did we do? Lacking a mandate from an enlightened democracy, our Government simply did nothing. While Russia—a country chiefly interested in China as far as the future is concerned—and the French—who are greatly actuated by love of bargaining—have grasped the situation and taken the Chinese Government out of our hands under their protection and guidance, we English, who have 70 per cent. of the foreign commerce of China, who have a population of thirty millions almost entirely dependent on the extension of foreign markets for their means of subsistence, looked on the whole affair from a dilatory point of view!

## INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Indian Famine Relief Fund begs to acknowledge receipt of the undernoted subscriptions:—

Already acknowledged	\$ 49,445.53
G. A. Michaelson	153.47
Hon. T. H. Whitehead	100
Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club	100
N. A. Sibley	50
C. Beaumont	50
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving	50
Don José de Navarro	30
A. Caza (extra subscription)	25
G. Stewart	25
W. Macdonald	25
Omaha	27.00
Total to date	\$50,772.00

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

IN RE THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

The Hon. Secy of the College of Medicine for Chinese has sent in to the Jubilee Committee the following suggestions:—

Hongkong, 30th March, 1897.

Sir, I have the honour by direction of the Court of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, to request you to place before the Jubilee Committee the request of the Court that the Committee should make the celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign in Hongkong take the form of an effort to place the College of Medicine for Chinese on a permanent basis.

The College was established in 1887 for the purpose of teaching Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in all their departments, to Chinese and such others as might be willing to avail themselves of the privileges it offers.

Its Government and the entire control and management of all affairs, concerns, and property connected with it are vested in a Court, consisting of the following:—The Rector, elected by the General Council and the students every two years; an Assessor, nominated by the Rector; the Standing Council of the College, appointed by the Court; the Dean, representing the Senate; a Representative of the General Council; a Representative of the Ailes Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals; the Secretary, appointed by the Court.

The Senate, consisting of the Lecturers of the College, deals, subject to the supervision of the Court, with all matters concerning the courses of study to be pursued, arrangements for professional examinations, and the discipline of the College.

The General Council consists of all persons holding office or appointment in the College, the Licentiate of the College, and Benefactors of the College nominated by the Court to the Council. It is a purely deliberative body, and has for its function the promotion of the general interest of the College. It has a direct representative in the Court, and also takes part in the election of the Rector.

The Lecturers are members of the Medical profession practising in the Colony, along with a few other gentlemen of scientific training and knowledge, who do their services without any remuneration whatever.

The authorities of the Ailes Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals place certain rooms in these institutions at the disposal of the College for purposes of lectures and demonstrations, and allow the teachers and students the use of the wards for purposes of clinical instruction.

The minimum period of study is five years; and all professional examinations are conducted by independent examiners, assisted by the lecturers on the subjects under examination.

Seven students have successfully completed this curriculum, but as the License of the College is not yet recognized by the Government they have not been encouraged to settle in Hongkong, and have had to go into practice elsewhere.

The reason for such non-recognition of the License has been the uncertainty involved in the fact that thus far the College has been entirely dependent on the personal efforts of a few of its promoters. Fourteen Chinese Students are at the present time engaged in study at various stages of the curriculum, and there is a steady improvement in the preliminary training of the students.

I have thus placed before you a brief résumé of the constitution and present position of the College to show that the training of Chinese in Western Medicine and Surgery is practicable, and that Chinese are forthcoming able and willing to be thus trained.

During recent years there has been a growing feeling in the Colony that in the interests of the general community the Chinese part of the population can no longer be permitted to ignore the existence of Western sanitary science, or to treat their sick entirely after Chinese methods; and a Chinese trained in Western medicine is now established as an integral part of the staff of the Tungwah Hospital. The feeling thus made can only be extended to the mass of the population when larger numbers of such qualified doctors can be trained and sent forth to minister to the steadily-increasing native population, and to dispense the ignorance which has thus far prevailed among the Chinese in regard to all matters medical and sanitary.

The members of the Court and the gentlemen through whose self-sacrificing and entirely gratuitous efforts the work of the College has thus far been carried on, feel that the time has come when public to take up and carry forward to a larger extent the work of the College, and to have a movement that has the public good as its ultimate object. If a suitable building were provided, more students could be taken in, and a more finished training could be given them, and if a resident Professor or Principal were brought from England to superintend and guide the work, a unity and solidity would at once result, which would justify the recognition of the License by the Government, and the establishment of the students, as they complete their curriculum, among the Chinese community of Hongkong instead of their being lost to the Colony, as has hitherto been the case.

There are in the objects which the Court have before them in suggesting that the Jubilee celebration should take the form of establishing the College on a sound basis. They estimate that a sum of \$40,000 to \$50,000 would be required to purchase a suitable site and erect a building with the necessary accommodation, and that a fund yielding an annual income of \$5,000 to \$6,000 would be necessary to pay the salary of a resident tutor, small honoraria to other lecturers, and working expenses.

I am directed by the Court to very respectfully direct your attention to the fact that Her Majesty the Queen has ever shown a very deep personal interest in objects similar to those for the recognition of which the College exists, as evidenced by her promotion of District Nursing schemes throughout Great Britain and the great Association of Queen's Nurses in Ireland, and by the present action of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in placing himself at the head of a movement to substantially augment the income of London Hospitals as a main feature of the Jubilee Celebration in London. Rumours are current, too, that in Canada and elsewhere funds collected at this time will be expended in ameliorating the condition of the sick poor, that form of charity being the one most in accord with the known wishes of Her Majesty the Queen. The Court feel, therefore, that their proposal to the Jubilee Committee is reasonable, and are confident that the recommendation of the scheme to the general community by such an influential Committee would secure a response that would easily realize the fund required for the purposes specified in this letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

College of Medicine for Chinese.  
The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Hon. Secretary, Jubilee Committee.

## A SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' INSTITUTE SUGGESTED.

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Hongkong, 19th March, 1897.

To the Hon. J. Stewart Lockhart, Secretary of the Jubilee Committee.

Sir,—The need of an Institute for the use of soldiers and naval seamen, similar to those existing in so many other parts of the Empire, has been long felt in Hongkong, and in answer to the appeal of the Committee, I would suggest the erection of such a building.

Tas troops are necessary to the very existence of the colony; moreover, during the plague and the strikes their voluntary services proved of the utmost benefit.

If it be objected that it is not the business of the colony to provide for the welfare of our army and navy, surely the neglect of others is no excuse for withholding our charity; and there can be no worthier or more enlightened memorial of Her Majesty's reign than a home which can lodge the permanent welfare of so large a body of fellow Europeans.

With our unlimited forms and means of public amusement in this colony few of us realize how hard it is for a soldier to find a source of recreation in the evening. To meet this want some rooms in Queen's Road East have for the past eight years been hired by private individuals; but the inevitable drawbacks of a native built house, coupled with a very heavy rent, have seriously hampered any beneficial results.

The fact that this Institute has ceased to exist, to do good, and to pay its own way in spite of these disadvantages seems a strong assurance that with more suitable and commodious quarters it would be a more permanent influence for good, while it stands as a lasting memorial of the loyalty of Hongkong, which would thereby crown its charity towards famished soldiers by remembering the soldiers and sailors who hold for our gracious Queen the mighty empire over which she rules.—I have, Sir, the honour to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. VALLINGS, Chaplain to the Garrison.

## LIST OF SUGGESTIONS FOR PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

1. MO ANKI—An Address. Public Library and Museum. Illuminations. Fireworks. Chinese Processions. Entertainments.
2. R. K. LEONG—Fishes Queen's Statue and New Clock Tower.
3. "A WOMAN"—Hospital for Women and a Training Institution for Nurses.
4. "ONE OF THE PUBLIC"—Bath-House for Ladies and Children. Free Bath-House for Chinese.
5. "MONASTICUS"—Revival of Government Scholarships.
6. "A. D. C."—New and enlarged Theatre.
7. "PAVILION"—Pavilion at Happy Valley.
8. "PEDESTAL"—Jubilee Road.
9. "AN OLD MEMBER"—Diamond Jubilee Institute with Bath-House, Gymnasium, &c.
10. China Mall—Enlargement of City Hall.
11. "EX VOLUNTARIO"—Volunteers be sent to London.
12. Telegraph—Take over Queen's College and form a High School for Education of Chinese.
13. "CHRYSTAL"—Economic Museum.
14. Telegraph—Libraries and Subscription to Indian Famine Fund.
15. DR. THOMSON—The Endowment of the College of Medicine for Chinese.
16. "PATER"—School for European children at the Peak.
17. "RESIDENT"—Treat for School Children.
18. Rev. G. R. VALLINGS—Institute for Soldiers and Sailors.
19. Hon. G. C. H. LEE—Hospital for Women, and a Training Institution for Nurses.

## NAVAL NOTES.

LONDON, February 26th. The first-class twin-screw cruiser *Royal Arthur*, Captain K. Hall, sailed from Portsmouth on 22nd inst. for Gibraltar, en route to Hongkong with relief crews for the China station.

The cruiser *Endymion*, Captain W. Wilson, and *Minerva*, Captain John Ferris, left Malta on 24th inst. for the China station.

New York Herald telegrams state that on 25th inst. the Austrian cruiser *Kaiser Franz Josef* left Port Said for China.

The *Phaetor*, sloop, Com. R. P. Cochrane, left Plymouth on 24th inst. for Singapore, where she is to relieve the *Firbank*, gunboat, Lieut. Com. V. Maund. The *Phaetor* will go by the Suez Canal, calling at Gibraltar and Malta.

In order to expedite the completion for sea of the *Powerful*, cruiser, which is shortly to be commissioned at Portsmouth by Captain the Hon. Herbert Lord Lambton, for service on the China Station, the new engine room was on 20th inst. directed to work overtime till further orders. The opening out of the vessel preparatory to her being taken over from the contractors was completed on 20th, and the vessel was passed into the dockyard hands for completion.

Mr. Hoare, English Consul at Brest, has ascertained that the boat picked up by the French vessel *Zeus*, and by means of which the crew of the latter saved their lives on 21st inst., when wrecked off Ushant, belongs to the English vessel *Phlegon*, which left Spithead for China on 6th inst. The boat, which contained some nautical instruments, and which had been swept off the cruiser by a heavy sea, proved a very lucky find for the six shipwrecked mariners, who had only saved it a few hours before their own vessel foundered.

A serious collision occurred in Plymouth Sound on 24th inst. The new sloop *Albatross*, which was recently commissioned for service on the China Station, and was to have left on 25th, was preparing to fill up with coal when the Government tug *Trinity*, with lights low, in attempting to get alongside, fouled the sloop's sternpost and propelled. The collision did considerable damage, but the injuries were fortunately above the water-line. The *Albatross* was placed in dry dock, in order that the full extent of the damage might be ascertained. Her departure to the China Station will consequently be delayed.

On 20th inst. the Naval Construction and Armament Company (Limited), Barrow, launched from their shipbuilding yard Her Majesty's ship *Nile*. This vessel is one of eight, six of which are being built by contract, four on the Clyde and two at Barrow. The others are being built at Portsmouth Dockyard. The launch was witnessed by 10,000 people. Lady Harris, wife of Lord Harris, the chairman of the Company, performed the naming ceremony, and there were present Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, and Admiral Sir John Mordaunt, K.C.B., M.P., managing director of the Company, and others. The *Nile* is 455 ft. in length between perpendiculars, with an over-all length of 463 ft. The breadth over sheathing is 60 ft., and her moulded depth to the upper deck 39 ft. 9 in. The displacement is 11,000 tons.

A change is to be made in the fitting of torpedo-boats in the Navy, and every man who has to fight a ship in the future will devoutly congratulate himself upon the fact. Who wants to go into action with mines in the bows of his ship which may be exploded at any moment by an enemy's shot? The idea of sending torpedo-boats from their above-water stations into the days when quick-firing guns had not been invented, and when the ship was comparatively useless. Now,

it implies a danger which we feel certain no captain would incur in a single ship action, and this is, after all, the test of fighting accessories. Imagine a big torpedo, containing 330 lbs. of gun-cotton, being struck by an enemy's shot and exploding. It is obvious that its effect, though above the water, would be far more serious in its influence upon the fighting powers of the ship than that of an enemy's shell. The *Canopus* class of battleships now under construction, is to be fitted with the submerged tubes also.

It is very satisfactory to hear that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has sanctioned the building of a lot for carrier-pigeons at Devonport, so that now we either actually have, or are shortly to have, pigeons stationed at Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Devonport. In the French Navy the utility of the carrier-pigeon has been recognized for some years, and there are well-established lines of communication between the French naval ports. Toulon, Corsica, and Tunis. In Germany, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal there are carefully-organised pigeon services to aid in coast defence, and pigeons are regularly employed in the Italian naval movements.

THE BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES. LONDON, March 3rd. The British Navy Estimates were submitted in the House of Commons last night.

The total amount required for the year is £1,838,000. The number of men in the navy is to be increased by 6,400. A sum of £1,000,000 is to be expended in the construction of new warships, comprising four line of battle ships, three cruisers, and two torpedo boat destroyers. The formation of a trained reserve force would be commenced. There were at present 108 vessels of all classes in course of construction for the navy.

## NAVAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 2nd. The *St. James's Gazette* states that great activity is manifested at the home naval stations. The leave of the officers has been curtailed, and several warships continuously have steam up in preparation for immediate departure.

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 6th. Speaking in the House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke declared that the naval programme of the Government did not provide for the construction of a sufficient number of battleships, in view of the naval increases being made by France and Russia. It was imperative, he said, that England should outbuild the other Powers owing to the colonial ambitions of the Powers.

Mr. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that 6,000 more men would be required to man the navy in 1898. The maximum active list required 100,000 men. It was intended to largely develop the naval reserves, so that in the event of war with any two Powers Britain would be distinctly superior, both in the number and the quality of her ships.

## THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FUJI.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were Sir Edward Reed and Capt. Ingles, R.N. (Superintendent of the Gun Factories, and formerly instructor to the Japanese Navy), inspected on 24th February the new battleship *Fuji*, which has been constructed by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company to the order of the Japanese Government. The vessel now lies alongside one of the jetties at the Victoria Dock, almost ready to undergo her trials.

She has been two and a half years in building, and was launched on 31st March last, when it was computed she was the heaviest mass of work ever released from the builders' slips. The *Fuji* is, perhaps, best described as a battleship of the *Royal Sovereign* class, with the difference that she is possessed of a number of minor features which are considered to be improvements on her prototype. The battleship trials will take place on 3rd March, after which she will be docked at Chatham for painting and the completion of minor trials. The official trials have been fixed approximately for 15th March.

A navigating crew, consisting of about 300 officers and men of the Japanese Navy, arrived in England about the beginning of February, and have since been quartered in the ship. The officer in command is Captain Miya, who was the officer in charge at Port Arthur during the war between China and Japan.

## NOTANDA.

### CALENDAR.

MARCH.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer ..... 30.059  
Thermometer ..... 62.0  
Humidity ..... 85  
Rainfall ..... 4.08 inches.

### TO-DAY.

Barometer ..... 29.86  
Thermometer ..... 79  
Humidity ..... 82  
Rainfall ..... 83

### WEATHER REPORT.

On data at On date  
Barometer ..... 29.86 29.76  
Thermometer ..... 79 79  
Humidity ..... 82 83  
Rainfall ..... 83

Wednesday, 31st March, 1897.

Chinese—29th of 2nd moon of 33rd year of Kuang-hsi.

Jewish—27th Veadar, 5887.

Mohammedan—27th Shawwal, 1314.

Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 46min.

Sets ..... 6hr. 14min.

Moon—in Equator ..... 6hr. p.m.

High water—Morning ..... 6hr. 40min.

Afternoon ..... 6hr. 40min.

Low water—Morning ..... 6hr. 14min.

Afternoon ..... 6hr. 14min.

### ANNIVERSARIES.

1893—Destructive fire at Manila, many lives lost.

1896—Li Hung-chang refused to land at Hongkong.

### TO-MORROW.

Thursday, 1st April, 1897. (All Fools' Day.)

The custom of playing tricks on this day is probably a relic of some old Celtic festival.

Chinese—30th of 2nd moon of 33rd year of Kuang-hsi.

Jewish—28th Veadar, 5887.

Mohammedan—28th Shawwal, 1314.

Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 45min.

Sets ..... 6hr. 15min.

High water—Morning ..... 6hr. 40min.

Afternoon .....



## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM NEW YORK.

## THE Steamship.

## "ASLON."

Captain O. Rowell, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1897. [510]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## STEAMSHIP "BENLARIQ."

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GILF, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1897. [525]

## THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

## "KENTUCK."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Underwriter before Noon on the 3rd April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 4th April will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GILF, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. [537]

## FROM SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"WAKANOURA MARU," having arrived from above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of the Goods ex-ship or from alongside. Any Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. [540]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. [540]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

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Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. [540]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. [540]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. [540]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

## Intimations.

## THE BEST NERVE-TUNER.

## "TONINE."

TONINE is prepared of pure Hamoglobin extracted from pure animal blood combined with general digestive and nerve tonics. When the blood from any cause, has become impure or impoverished, as shown by pale skin, lips and gums, the results obtained by the use of "TONINE" are certainly remarkable. The normal constituents of the blood are supplied in their natural form. The appetite is most wonderfully and rapidly increased, whereby a larger quantity of food can be taken and by its property of increasing the power of digestion and assimilation, more good wholesome nourishment is introduced into the system than by the use of other remedies. Complete directions including hygienic measures and diet with each bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

AMERICAN DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK.

187

WATKINS &amp; CO., Agents.

## THE CLUB HOTEL,

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

## HOTEL METROPOLE,

1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of meeting either in Tokyo or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,

L. DEWETTE, Manager,

## THE WORLD RENOWNED

## FRENCH CORSETS C.P. A LA SIRENE

Established 1839, PARIS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations

Only genuine if Labelled and Stamped

C. P. à la Sirène.

APPLY TO M. OPPENHEIMER &amp; Co., PARIS.

**SETTING UP OF DISTILLERIES**

Rice - Corn - Sugar-cane, etc.

PRODUCTION OF EXTRA-NEUTRAL ALCOHOLS

SETTING UP OF

Liquors Factories - Preserves Factories

Laboratories of Druggists - Essences Factories

**STEAM KITCHENS**

EGROT & GRANGE, rue Mathis, PARIS

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARILL & Co., Hong Kong.

## WHAT VITALITY MEANS.

Vitality is your measure of force, or power. Thin babies and feeble old persons have little of it. When the system is unable to assimilate the right kind of food, vitality becomes low.

## Scott's Emulsion

It above all other remedies in giving vitality. It makes no difference whether the emaciated person is in babyhood or in old age. When the food fails to nourish, Scott's Emulsion will be found the most effective remedy for the emaciated tendency.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China: WATKINS &amp; Co., Hongkong

## WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AILMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES. 50 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by the Proprietor: THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND THE EMPIRE OF CHINA: WATKINS & Co., Agents.

AP, THE CARPENTERS' HALL, 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [91]

## F. CAZANOVE,

BORDEAUX. GOLD MEDALS. Bordeaux, 1882. Paris, 1889.

## LIQUOR OF THE REVEREND FATHER A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with success to restore the FORCES of the STOMACH and FACILITATE the DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN. MORA-KINA in Dr. GOLL. CREME DE MANDARINE.

AVELINE ANISETT SUPERFINE. Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARILL & Co., Hongkong.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARILL & Co., Hongkong.

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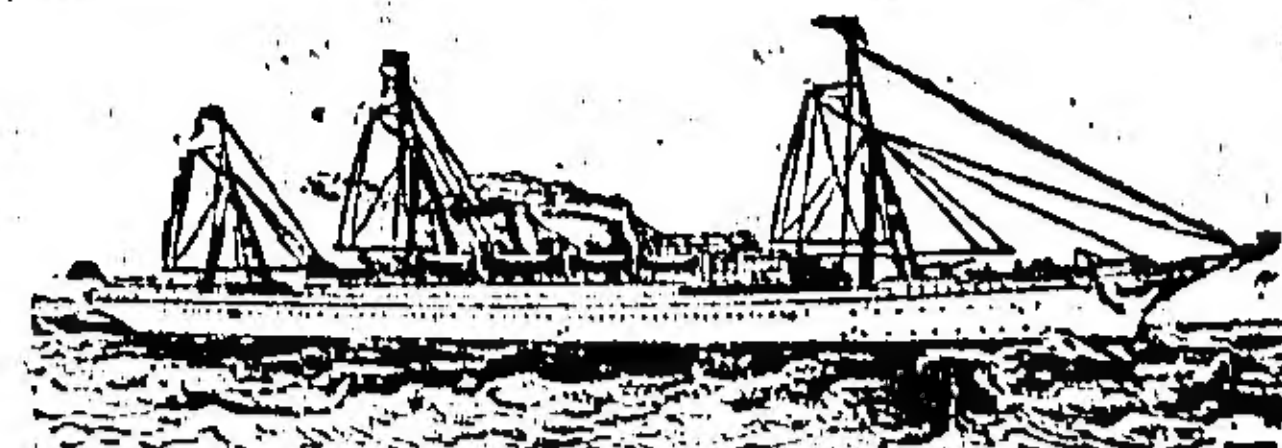
Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARILL & Co., Hongkong.

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARILL & Co., Hongkong.

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

1897.



1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 7th April.  
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th April.  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 19th May.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for 9 months, \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are excellent.

For further information, Maps, Guide books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to

Hongkong, 17th March, 1897. D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddis's Street. [13]

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 1st April, at Noon.

Belge (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Thursday, 22nd April, at Noon.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 11th May, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan, to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 7 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consignees Involves to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 13th March 1897.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG. SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMAN'S PATENT'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, DAIHLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, etc.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 13th May 1897.

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Hongkong, 13th May 1897.

Hongkong, 13th May 1897.

## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ROSETTA," Captain F. N. Tildard, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, etc., on THURSDAY, the 31st April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. Oceana leaving that Port on the 1st May for London direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 2 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1897. [5]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

—VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG to LONDON \$400. Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, Doctors and Stewards carried.

HONGKONG to NEW YORK \$350. The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG to TACOMA \$225. Rates of Passage to other Ports on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Service.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Olympia... 2,608 Tons... Tuesday... 1st April... 1st May.

Brasmar... 1,671 Tons... Tuesday... 1st May.

Tasara... 2,540 Tons... Tuesday... 1st May.

Victoria... 3,107 Tons... Tuesday... 1st June.

Olympia... 2,608 Tons... Tuesday... 1st June.

Brasmar... 1,671 Tons... Tuesday... 1st July.

THE Steamship

"OLYMPIA," Captain J. Truchard, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, etc., on THURSDAY, the 31st April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canada and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with addresses marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March 1897.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT.

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSE